FROMOURI

LONDON, MAY 19, 1853. This month, which has hitherto been cold and al, has at length assumed something of the acter which poets give it; the sun at last is aining. Miles of grass and meadow land are now turning from a russet blighted hue to a beautiful and vivid green, almost in the course of a single might; and the field which at sundown looked a mere dusty level, is bristling with the blades of the springing grain by noon of the next day. Trout gin to be plentiful at country breakfast and dinmer tables, and gnats to swarm about the faces of those who are taking possession of garden chairs for the first time this season. Fires are suffered to expire in our breakfast parlors, and ladies are securing the furs, which have been in request from st November to last Saturday, against the ravages of moths until November comes round again. Citizens' wives are asking their city-smoked spouses where they are to take their midsummer's holyday, and hotels and boarding-houses all round the coast are painting up, replenishing, and providing for their expected crowds of visiters. The Whitsuntide ho-Lydays have given some hours of relaxation to tens of shousands of cockneys; Parliament has adjourned for its usual recess; Mr. GLADSTONE is revising his long financial statements in the country; and Mr. D'ISRAELI polishing and sha pening his satirical oratorical weapons, Sportsmen are making up their books for the Derby, and Lord DERBY is counting up his rank and file in both Houses of Parliament, and finding to his dismay that an ex-Minister is lit ble to as many disappointments as GAY's " Hare with man friends." This is in truth a pleasant season, and furn hes much of mental gratification and cornered enjoyment: but like every thing else, it has Ite Grawbacks. We have had hosts of weddings, the Registrar General tells us, but we have also had hosts of Janerals, and old people and infants are yet being carried in unusual numbers to their graves. Bronchitis and croup, typhus and consumption, have sent more to their narrow homes during the last half year than were ever known to die, except in the great cholera and influenza seasons. There are multitudes of parents who cannot enjoy the fine May weather now it has come, for its delay has cost them the infants who should have revelled in It like the young lambs. There are many weddings put off till the days of family mourning are past. In the country the farmers are gloomy in many districts. It has been one of the worst lambing seasons ever known, and the young calves have been severely dealt with. The ewes have perished by hundreds, and the mortality among sheep of every kind has been unusually great. Early potatoes have failed, and almost all spring crops are very backward. These are heavy drawbacks. People would like to know a little more; would like to know what the cause really is of such weather as we have had in Eng-Rand for eight months past; for mere conjectures-and we can have nothing but conjectures about a matter which nebody thoroughly understands-are very unsatisfactory. It is very pleasant sending one's imagination wandering about the universe, ransacking all the causes to which philosophers attribute an atrocious season sea, earth, atmosphere, comets, icebergs, central fires, and what not; but neither we nor they can lay down the law of the case; we only learn the very homely but useful lesson that, until we know more about the matter, it is man's business to be prepared for such seasons at all times, for such preparation will always be prudent, until

About short-grain crops we are told by our journalists and politicians of the dominant free-trade school to have an easy conscience. The trade of the world, say they, is thrown open nearly as wide as it can be thrown, and we gain from it not only the power of supplying ourmelves from abroad with those things of which we are short at home, but the increased means of purchasing and of paying rising prices from the extension of our erce in articles of which we have a superabundence. The next thing to be attended to in England is make the land more productive by better drainage, cultivation, &c.

he becomes lord of rain and sunshine. One necessary

step will be to know what preparation we can make; the

mext to better ourselves and to make it.

But let us descend from generalities to particulars. The backwardness of the season, the unfavorable condition of the ground during many months for tillage, the comparatively small quantity of bread-corn which has been sown, and the sickly appearance of the young wheat in many districts, impart a great interest at this moment to the trade in corn. Last year at this time the average price of wheat was 40s. 11d. the quarter; it is now 44s. 7d., or 3s. 8d. higher; but the fluctuations last year were two and a half times greater than they have been during the present one. This fact is of great importance, proving that fluctuations in the price, now that the supplies are drawn from a very large surface, are more caused by the variations in our own harvests than by those in the foreign supplies. To April 5th of the present year there was imported a quantity of grain of all kinds and flour equivalent to about 2,035,896 quarters. Last year the quantity was 1,339,725 quarters. To the 7th May the quantities for the four months have been,

do do do 1852.... Do 1.721,646

Excess in the four months of 1843 853.095 or one-half more than 1852. The corn-merchants' cirmlars furnish us with much curious information respecting the various countries from whence England draws her He has sent a special invitation to the King of SARDINIA. supplies of wheat. A number of strange names are met with, Marianople, Ibraila, Salonica, Ghirka, Taganrog, Roumelia, Saide, Behira, Burdianski, Moldavian, and Wallachian wheats are now sold at Mark-Lane, as well as the old familiarly known wheats of Dantzie, Konigsberg, Rostock, Stralsund, Stettin, Odessa, &c. ; while French, Tuscan, and Spanish. Of the 116,825 barrels and 69,725 sacks of flour imported during the last four months, all the barrels came from the United States. Ressia, Hamburg, Mechlenburg, Denmark, France, Italy, the United States, Egypt, &c. From almost all the countries of Europe, and from various parts of Asia, Africa, receive supplies of wheat and flour.

Similar weather to what has been experienced in Eng-Berope, and in places not supplied with breadstuffs from so many quarters as England is there, is a little apprebension of a scarcity of food. There is an active demand for wheat and rye in Holland and Belgium, and we hear of an advance of price in other countries. England becoming a great entrepos for corn, and any of the neighboring nations which may be temporarily in want come here for a supply. The price of corn here cannot be permanently either higher or lewer, to any great extent, than that in other countries. If it be a little higher, corn flows in from all quarters; and no sooner is it lower here than in other countries than it begins to flow And, besides, the Greek merchants in London have tals of the two most prominent German States-which are in their hands nearly all the corn business of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, commanding vast stocks in the countries bordering thereon, and concentrating their business in England. The amount of business done in the grain trade by the Greek houses in England is immense, and the Greeks at this time possess more commercial enterprise and commercial speculations than the merchants of any other European country resident in London; they are doing also a very rapidly growing businees both in the West with the United States and Canada and with the East in India.

The English farmer has now no occasion to complain of the repeal of the corn laws, and the English landlord has in great measure ceased to regard that repeal as minjury to his interests, and to clamor for protection.

There is an increased demand for cattle, and wool, and by the General Government is thirty-two millions of francs. timber, and all the other produce of land; so that farm- There is no news whatever from the north of Europe. ing is now, as was lately stated and admitted in the the country. Wool is now 30 per cent. higher than it country, but with a robber-chief. There have been slight was last year; tallow is 25 per cent. higher; cattle sell for one-third more, and sheep for nearly one half more than they did last year. Potatoes are 30, butter 20, and cheese more than 20 per cent. dearer than last year. Wages have risen in proportion. The demand for all natural produce and manufactured goods is steadily increasing. The prospect of continued peace and uninterrupted intercourse with all nations is more and more assured, and the tardy but arrived-at-last fine weather gives a lightness to the heart and a brightness to the prospect which makes even crowded, busy, bustling, noisy London a comfortable and pleasant residence to those whose knowledge of green fields is confined to a Sunday's walk or a short Whitsuntide excursion.

The proceedings in Parliament before the adjournment for Whitsuntide were not very important. The accusations and recriminations of the ex-administration and the existing one, about tamperings with the Irish members for their support, have, after a good deal of angry discussion, been dropped by mutual but tacit agreement; having been based upon nothing better than mere casual conversation and individual inference. The income tax resolutions have been carried on the last division by 120 against 60, not one-third of the members being present. Leave has been given to bring in a bill founded upon these resolutions. The legacy duties bill has also been introduced, and Mr. D'ISRAELI reserves his opposition until its second reading. The assessed taxes resolutions have also been agreed to, and a bill upon the subject ordered. A new bill for the further reduction of election expenses has been printed. Neither music, nor flags, nor processions are to be allowed, and special constables are to be allowed only 3s. 6d. a day. Col. SIBTHORPE objects to all this restricted legislation, and says that in future elections will be as dull as funerals.

Mr. CHAMBERS has corrected an error in the report of his speech about nunneries in England, as stated by us last week. He was made to say that the number of Anglo-Catholic Convents was one hundred. He intended to say that there were twenty-five such institutions, making, in addition to the seventy-five Roman Catholic Convents, one hundred in all.

The last returns of the Bank of England show

The circulation to be....£23,469,845...increase..£347,290

 Goin and bullion.
 18,225,221...decrease.
 129,873

 Public deposites.
 4,265,469...increase.
 331,147

 12,201,614 ... decrease . Discounts and advances 13.608.166...increase. 101.421

There is a continued demand for money. The rate of dvances in Lombard street has increased from three to four per cent., and in some cases even five per cent. has been paid for temporary advances. Considerable advances have been made by the Bank at three per cent. on Government securities, and the brokers are giving two and a half per cent. for money on call. The stock market is tolerably firm, without any symptom of a rise. The money article in the Times says:

"It is argued that, until the 2d of June, the Govern ment will be in a state of suspense as to the amount of calls it may have to meet arising out of the operation, and that the uncertainty will probably affect the opera-tions of the Bank of England; thus, it may happen, tend-ing to restrict the free circulation of money during the intervening period. At present the all-important problem for solution is the question as to the future course of the money market pending the arrival of the gold produce of Australia, and the question is rendered more than ordinarily interesting owing to the financial operations now being carried out by the Government. So far the conversion scheme has certainly been impeded by the tightness of the money market, and operations in all descrip-tions of securities are circumscribed by the prevalent uncertainty. This is a somewhat remarkable state of things in view of the fact that trade was never so active or re nunerative as now, the revenue so flourishing, or the general prosperity of the nation so evident."

The cotton market at Liverpool is represented as being firm, and the produce market generally as without vari-

The mortality in London is reducing, but is still very high. The deaths last week were 1,009, or 72 above the verage of the last ten years.

In the Literary world a dispute is waging between the Shakspearian commentators. Mr. Singer announces a publication entitled " The Text of Shukspeare vindicated from the Interpolation and Corruptions advocated by John the application of practical science to agriculture, and to Pagne Collier, Esq., in his Notes and Emendations," with a motto from Shakspeare's Rape of Lucrece, "To blot old books and alter their contents." Mr. Singer also announces a new edition of his valuable commentary upon Shakspeare, with the text of Shakspeare completely revised, with notes and various readings, in 10 vols. 8vo.

There is little news from FRANCE. The bill re-establishing the punishment of death for political offences has been sanctioned by the Council of State, and presented to the Legislative Corps. French juries have generally shown an aversion to capital punishment, even in criminal cases, and the restoration of the law of blood and vengeance for political offences is said to have seriously startled the public mind. A bill to increase the existing penalties in cases of offences against members of the Imperial family has also been presented to the Legislative Corps. The interpretation put upon these proceedings is that the Government of Louis Napoleon is not so strong and popular as he wishes people to suppose. Further reductions made by the Legislative Corps in the expenditures of the nation have increased the estimated surplus of revenue to 3,467,630 francs. The honors paid to the King of BELGIUM in Germany, and the strong terms in which the papers of Prussia and Austria record their feelings towards that monarch, are said to wound the sensitive mind of Louis Naroleon, who is anxious to get up a counter demonstration by having royal guests of his own. stating that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see his Piedmontic Majesty in Paris. VICTOR EMANUEL feels himself to be in a delicate and difficult position, placed as his dominions are between France and Austria, and has declined the invitation so far as he is himself concerned, but has accepted it for his brother, the Duke pr Sereign flour is distinguished as American, Canadian, Genoa, who is hourly expected at Paris, where apartments

at the Tuileries have been prepared for him. SPAIN and PORTUGAL furnish no news. The difference: between the Courts of VIENNA and PIEDMONT are in the France sent 34,600 sacks, Tuscany 7,329, Spain 27,121, course of arrangement, and late accounts represent them Molland and Belgium 140, and Bremen and Hamburg as being settled. The territorial difference between the 210. Of the 264,495 quarters of wheat imported, 50,287 Ports and Greece has been settled by the ambassadors quarters came from Russia, the rest came from Holland, of England, France, and Russia, to whom it had been referred. Little is known, but much conjectured, respecting the negotiations between Turkey and Russia. Prince MENSCHIKOFF most emphatically insists upon the pacific and America, not only London but all parts of England disposition of his Sovereign. King Leopold and his son, the Duky of BRABANT, arrived at Vienna on the 11th, and were received by the Emperor of Austria and his suite land has prevailed more or less over the greater part of with great state and regal honors. The semi-official Ocet Correspondent of Vienna says:

"Universal sympathy is felt for the experienced monarch who, for more than twenty years, has so wisely and right-eously reigned over a land which was entrusted to him by rovidence under circumstances of unusual difficulty. Setting aside all speculative combinations, the meeting of crowned heads is a satisfactory event, as, by leading to friendly personal relations, it affords a further guaranty for the maintenance of general peace, that-most valuable of earthly blessings. Belgium, whose history is intimately connected with that of this empire, is a rich and thrivng country, which can command the best and most sin sere wishes of Austria for its prosperity and free development. The visit of his Majesty King Leopold to the capi at the same time great European Powers-sufficiently proves that the value of a most friendly and intimate con nexion with Germany is fully appreciated in Belgium."

There is much in these sentences which cannot by agreeable to Louis Napoleon, and he has shown his feeling upon the subject. The Belgian army is immediately to be increased to one hundred thousand men, the Chamber of Representatives having so determined by a vote of 72 to 21. A patriotic declaration of M. Dunes-TIRE, which was loudly cheered, tended to this result. That gentleman observed: " If the people of Belgium entertained the opinion that the Belgian army could not resist a French one, they had better affix notices on the frontiers announcing 'Belgium to be sold or let !" The war budget was then considered. The amount demanded

The overland mail brings news of more fighting in Bun-House of Commons, as flourishing a business as any in MAH-not, however, with the National Government of that disturbances on the Punjaub frontier. The advices respecting the progress of the rebellion in China are highly interesting and important. There is no doubt that the Chinese Government has applied to the British authorities for assistance. One thing appears to be certain: the Emperor of China has no means of his own with which to arrest the progress of the insurgents, who will, no doubt, after capturing NANKIN, advance directly upon PEKIN, the conquering of which city would be the downfall of the present dynasty, and most probably a complete revolution in Chinese policy, and in the relations of that vast country with the trading and commercial world. It is impossible to foresee the changes which such an event would occasion. It would be like the opening of a new continent to civilization, commerce, and social intercourse. At present the state of Chinese affairs is causing a great deal of speculation and uncertainty in the tea market, and will oon be felt at every tea table throughout the world.

A great meeting was held in London yesterday on the ubject of establishing a school or college upon a large scale for the instruction of persons connected with mechanical, mercantile, and maritime pursuits. In the course of the proceedings the Earl of HARROWBY, the chairman, said:

"Sir Thomas Gresham had recognised the deficiency under which the citizens of London labored in this respect, and had provided nobly for its remedy. The endowment of Gresham College, if it had been carefully watched over by persons animated with the spirit of its founder, might at the present day have been a mighty engine for the cultivation of that class to which England owes its position amongst the nations, and upon which the country will become more and more dependant. the country will become more and more dependant. Gresham College, however, having suffered losses in times past by the incapacity of its managers, is now, although sfill in possession of great resources, utterly lost to the citizens of London. It fulfils a few of the obligations of its charter in a manner ludicrously literal, while the whole spirit of the institution has evaporated. The magnificent foundation of Siz Thomas Gresham is frittered away in the payment of some half-dozen professors, who deliver a set of lectures in English and Latin to a few persons drawn together more by curiosity than by any other mo-tive, and who are as a class totally distinct from the class which the founder intended to benefit. The necessity of the application of funds of this nature, and of still greater raised either by subscription or from other sources, to the education of the mercantile and maritime community, is becoming daily more apparent. The Earl of Harrowby stated that he had the most perfect assurance of the fact that an agent at Liverpool, having his choice of an American and a British ship, would not think that he was doing his duty to his employer if he did not select the American ship as being safer and better found. Whatever qualification may be deemed necessary to this statement, it is still too well known that there is much foundation for it. We are subject in the present time to a competition which is day by day increasing in importance. America is the country which enters into this competition with the greatest energy and skill. There is no doubt that all branches of the American navy have the benefit of an education far superior to that which can be obtained by the correspondng class in Great Britain. In reference to this it may be remarked that papers have been supplied by the American Government to the masters of great numbers of mer-chant vessels, containing a system of directions with re-spect to observations to be made during their respective voyages. Aided by these and the logs of the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enabled to obtain such a knowedge of the currents of the ocean and the trade winds as to reduce the length of certain voyages by almost onethird. A discovery of this nature has the effect of giving the Americans something very like a monopoly of a par-ticular trade for a certain time. It is not too much to assert that the logs of the greater number of English mer-chant vessels would have been utterly useless in investigations of this nature. The general education of masters English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective. The eeling of the meeting yesterday was unanimous as to the necessity of providing by a sufficient education for the remedy of evils of this kind. On our mercantile and maritime eminence depends our position amongst the great within the Powers of the world. We have up to the present time ships, viz: been in the possession of so many natural advantages that the race of competition has been for us comparatively easy. One by one these advantages may be counterbalanced. We are menaed in our source of the counterbalanced. anced. We are menaced in our manufactures, in our trade, and in our maritime supremacy. As a means of rising superior to these dangers, none can be more effi-cient than a sound practical education to the mercantile and maritime classes of the community; and if the meet ing yesterday is able to render such an education more practicable, it will merit the gratitude not of the city of London merely, but of the nation at large.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

DONALDSON, PRESIDENT. THIS COMPANY proposes to insure lives for one or more years, or for life, at the REDUCED rates specified in the following table, being as low as safety to the assured and to the Company would justify; with these rates the assured enjoys the benefit of an immediate in lieu of a prospective and uncertain bonus. He risks neither his policy nor the premium that he has paid.

Insurance on Lives on every Hundred Dollars. One year. Seven years. For life.

Buys and sells Annuities. Sells Endowments for children. Makes Contracts in which life or the interest of money is in-olved. RICHARD B. DORSEY, Secretary.

CHARLES W. PAIRO, Agent for the Baltimore Life In-

surance Company, would call public attention to the reduced rates of premium now charged. All Premiums or Policies in the District to be paid at his office, corner of F and 15th streets, where applications for new policies can be made. LIFE INSURANCE.

The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity, and Trust Com-pany of Philadelphia. OFFICE No. 132, CHESTNUT STREET, (The first door east of the Custom-house.) CAPITAL, (paid up,) \$300,000. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

MONTINUE to make Insurances on Lives on the most favorable terms. They act as Executors, Trustees, and Guardians under last

wills, and as Receivers and Assignees.

The capital being paid up and invested, together with a large and constantly increasing reserved fund, offers a perfect ity to the insured.

The premiums may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly. The Company add a Bonus periodically to the insurances for life. The first bonus, appropriated in December, 1844, and the second bonus in December, 1849, amount to an addition of \$262.50 to every \$1,000 insured under the oldest policies, naking \$1,262.59, which will be paid when it shall become a daim, instead of \$1,000 originally insured; the next oldest amount to \$1,237.50; the next in age to \$1,212.50 for every \$1,000; the others in the same proportion according to the amount and time of standing; which additions make an average of more than 60 per cent, upon the premiums paid, without increasing the annual premium. increasing the annual premi

Policy.	Sum in- sured.	Bonus or addition.	Am't of policy and bonus to be in- creased by fu- ture additions.
No. 58 No. 89	\$1,000 2,500	\$262 50 656 25	\$1,262 50 3,156 25
No. 270	2,000	475 00	2,475 00
No. 333	5,000	1,187 50	6,187 50
&c. &c.	an.	Ac.	&c.

THOS. RIDGWAY, President. JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.

JOD. D. McPHERSON, Agent, F street, between 9th and 10th streets.

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 一一曲聯門 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR THE VIRGINIA

SPRINGS. IMIS road is open to the base of the Blue Ridge, and, the rails road is open to the base of the Bide Ridge, and, the rails now being laid between Waynesborough and Standton, the cars will be running on that section this season.

This route to the Springs will present greater attractions this season than formerly. The railroad is progressing westward. The rates of fare will be as low from all the cities of Virginia as by any other, and the stage line cow under the management of J. L. Helskill, Esq., so well known to the public, promises the best accommodations.

In addition to the above, through tickets will be given from New York and Philadelphia to all the Springs by the stram-ers running between those places and Richmond. ers running between those places and Richmond.

A more detailed schedule of charges and time of running will be given hereafter. E. H. GILL; Superintendent. SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, for sale by R.

FARNHAM, Ponn. avenue, corner of 11th street

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, MAY 26, 1853.

Official information has been received at this Departent that the British authorities at the Falkland Islands wing complained to their Government that the wild catle on those islands are frequently killed, and that other depredations are committed there by persons landing from essels under the flag of the United States, it is the inention of the British Government to send a force thither mpetent to prevent a repetition of such acts. Conse nently, masters of vessels and other citizens of the United ates resorting to that quarter are warned that, if they commit spoliations in the Falkland islands, they will incur the penalties which may be prescribed therefor.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD. METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

By authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1853, entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company," and in conformity to the provisions thereof, notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners that books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Metropolitan Railroad Company will be opened on Monday, the 6th day of June next, and be kept open from the said 6th day of June to the 16th day of June, inclusive, from the hour of 10 o'clock A.M. to the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. on said days, at the places and under the direction of the persons following, viz: o'clock A.M. to the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. on said days, at the places and under the direction of the persons following, viz:
At the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank, the Bank of the Metropolis, and the Banking House of Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said city and the several cashiers of said banks.
At the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown and the Bank of Commerce, in the city of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said city of Georgetown and the cashiers of said

esiding in said city of Georgetown and the cashiers of said

In the town of Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, at the store of Samuel C. Viers, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said county and the said Samuel C. Viers.

C. Viers.
In the city of Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick county, the Frederick County Bank, and the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in Frederick county and the several cashiers of said

In the town of Boonsboro', Washington county, Maryland, at the store of Messrs. Davis & Burkhart, under the direction of Mr. Elias Davis, one of the Commissioners, and Mr.

Burkhart, of said town.

In the town of Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, at the Hagerstown Bank and at the Washington county Savings Institution, under the direction of the Commissioners residing in said town, the cashier of the Hagerstown Bank,

residing in said town, the cashier of the Hagerstown Band the secretary of said Savings Institution.

JOHN W. MAURY,

WM. W. CORCORAN,

WM. W. SEATON,

DAVID ENGLISH,

FRANCIS DODGE,

FERDINAND W. RISQUE, MEREDITH DAVIS, Of Frederick county. ROBERT T. DADE, WM. LINGAN GAITHER, FRANCIS C. CLOPPER. Of Montgomery county. DANIEL WEISEL, JAMES WASON, ELIAS DAVIS,

may 21-eot16Ju Of Washington county The National Intelligencer, the Union, and the Republic Vashington; the Advocate, Georgetown, D.C.; and the Bal-more Sun, Baltimore, will please insert the above adver-sement three times a week till the 16th of June. The Jourtisement three times a week fit the 16th of June. The Jour-nal, Rockville, Montgomery county; the Herald, Citizen, and the Examiner, Frederick; the Catoctin Whig, Middletown; the Odd Fellow, Boonsboro'; and the Herald and Torchlight, the Hagerstown Mail, the News, and the People's Own, Hagerstown, will respectively insert the same once a week until the 16th of June.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. IN PURSUANCE OF LAW, I, MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the
undermentioned Land Offices in the State of WISCONSIN,
at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit: At the Land Office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the 2d day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional town-

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian Township forty-nine and fractional township fifty, on cer-tain islands, and the main shore of Lake Superior, of range

Fractional township fifty, on the main shore of Lake Supe rior, of range four.

Township forty-nine, and fractional townships fifty and fifty-one, on the main shore of Lake Superior, of range seven.

Township forty-nine and fractional township fifty, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eight.

Fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, on the shore of

Lake Superior, of range nine.

Townships twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two; townships forty-seven and forty-eight, and fractional town-ship forty-nine, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range ten. Townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, and fractional township forty-nine, on the shore of Lake Superior, of range eleven.

Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and forty-nine, on Lake Superior, of range twelve. Townships thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and

thirty-four, of range thirteen.

Townships thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirtyfour, of range fourteen. thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirtyfour, of range fifteen.

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, commencing day, the 16th day of May next, for the disposal of the public ands within the following named townships, to wit: North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian. Townhips seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range one Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range six.

Townships twenty-one and twenty two, of range seven.
Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-two. -four, of range eight. Townships twenty one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twen

four, of range nine. Townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-Townships twenty-four and twenty-five, of range eleven.

At the Land Office at STEVENS' POINT, commencing or Monday, the ninth day of May next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the limits of the undermentioned ownships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian

Townships twenty-five, of range four.
Townships twenty-five, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-ine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two, of range five.
Township twenty-five, of range six.
Sections eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, in town-

hip twenty-five, of range seven.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six, of range ten.

Township twenty-five, of range eleven.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday to twenty-third day of May next, for the disposal of the pul-clands within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-three, of range thir-Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military

and other purposes, together with "those swamp and over-dowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, which shall be selected by the State authorities before the days ap-pointed for the commencement of the public sales, respec-tively—under the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp land within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, will t reluded from the sale The offering of the above mentioned lands will be com

menced, on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of the lands will be admitted until after the piration of the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington this first

day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. MILLARD FILLMORE. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establishe same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable ofter socing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN.

OTICE is hereby given that the public sales of lands or dered by the proclamation of the President of the Uniced States, duted the lat day of February, 1853, to be held at he following named Land Offices in the State of Wisconsin, to wit, at the Land Offices at Willow River, La Crosse, Ste to wit, at the Land Offices at Willow River, ha Crosse, Stevens's Point, and Mennsha, to commence on the 2d, 16th, 9th, and 23d of May next, are declared to be postponed until the 4th, 11th, 12th, and 25th of July next, respectively.

Diven under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 18th day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and

fifty-three.

By the President: FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. - FRANKLIN PIERCE. ap 20-w13w

[No. 491.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Pursuance of Law, 1, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declared make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereignafter designated, to wit:

eriods hereinafter designated, to wit:
At the land office at the SAUT STE, MARIE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the dis-posal of the public lands within the following-named town-ships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Townships forty-four and forty-five, of range four; town-ships forty-four and forty-five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty-one, on the main land of township fifty-one, of

range five.

Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range six.

Townships forty-five, forty-six, and forty seven, of range

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range nine.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty-two, forty-three, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-two, forty-three, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, and fractional township forty-nine, of range fourteen.

ourteen. Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, of range

fifteen.
Fractional township forty-two, township forty-three, and fractional townships forty-eight and forty-nine, of range

Fractional township forty-eight, of range seventeen.
Fractional township forty-eight, of range seventeen.
Section eighteen, in township forty-seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.
Township forty-seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty-one, lots two, three, and

in section tweive, for two in twenty-one, fors two, three, and four in twenty-two, and lots, one, two, and three in twenty-three,) and township forty-eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and fractional townships forty-soven and forty-eight, of range

twenty-one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional townships, lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Township forty-two, of range twenty-three.

Townships forty-one and forty-two; fractional sections two, (except lot four) three, (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in township forty-eight; and the west half of section thirty-two, and fractional section thirty-three, on the main land, in township forty-tipe of twenty-three.

tional section thirty-three, on the main land, in township fortynine, of range twenty-five.

Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, fortyfive, and fifty, of range twenty-seven.

Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, fortyfive, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fiftyeight; and fractional township fifty-nine, (except sections
twenty-seven, twenty-eight, lot two of twenty-nine, lots three
and four of thirty-two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of
thirty-three,) of range twenty-eight, and fractional sections
thirty and thirty-one, (except the west part of lot three,) in
township fifty-nine, of range twenty-nine.

thirty and thirty-one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty-nine, of range twenty-nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in township fifty-eight, and sections thirty-two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty-three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in township fifty-nine, of range thirty. thirty.
Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land,

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty-three, of range thirty-two.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, townships forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in township fifty; sections thirty-two to thirty-six, in township fifty-one; and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty-five, and twenty-six, in township fifty-three of range thirty three.

Township forty-four, of range thirty-four.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, and townships forty-three, forty-four, and forty-six, of range thirty-five.

Fractional township forty-two, and townships forty-three of range thirty-six.

Fractional townships forty-two and forty three, and town-

ships forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-seven. At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the nine-teenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional town-ships west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian Fractional township forty-three, and townships forty-four, by-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine,

forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-sight, and forty-four, and town-of range thirty-sight.

Fractional townships forty-three and forty-four, and town-ships forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-sight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-nine.

Fractional township forty-four, and townships forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-sight, of range forty.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-sight, of range

Fractional townships, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not hereto-fore offered at public sale in townships forty-nine and fifty, of

Townships forty-six and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty-eight and forty-nine, of range forty-three.
Fractional township forty-five, townships forty-six and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not hereto-

fore offered in townships forty-eight and forty-nine, of range Fractional township forty-five, townships forty-six and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not hereto-fore offered at public sale in townships forty-eight, forty-nine,

fore offered at public sale in the sale in fact, and fifty, of range forty-five.

Fractional townships forty-five and forty-six, townships forty-seven and forty-eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional sections.

townships forty-nine and fifty, of range forty-six. The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range forty-seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty-nine, of range forty-

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, four-teen, and the north-half of fifteen, in fractional township forty-

eight, of range forty-nine. North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian. Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty-seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty-one, (except lots two and three, in
section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional

ection fifteen,) of range four. Fractional township forty-one, of range five. At the Land Office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Mon day, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named town-

ships, viz: North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian

Township thirty-three, of range two. Township thirty-three, of range three. Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and over-flowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, grant-ed to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State

of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' with-in their limits," approved September 28th, 1850, will be ex-cluded from the sales.

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not here

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not here tofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above mentioned will be deposited with the Register and Receiver at the Saut Stc. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks. the two weeks. Given under my hand at the city of Washington this eigh-

teenth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. FRANKLIN PIERCE. and fifty-three. By the President: JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfac-tion of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise and plain with the formula of the tract claimed; otherwise and plain with the formula of the tract claimed; otherwise and plain with the formula of the tract claimed; otherwise and plain with the formula of the tract claimed; otherwise and plain with the formula of the tract claimed; otherwise and tract claimed; o will be forfeited. JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. such claim will be forfeited. may 20-law13w

T)RIVATE BANKERS .-- Just published, one volume

The Merchants' and Bankers' Almanae, for 1853. Containring: I. List of all the Bankers Almanac, for 1852. Containing: I. List of all the Bankers in each State, city, and town; names of president, eashier, &c. II. List of Private Bankers in all the prominent cities and towns, U.S. III. List of Bankers and Private Bankers in London. IV. List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America, &c. V. Commercial and Exchange Tables of all Nations. VI. Miscellaneous Information.

Copies mailed to order. Price one dollar. The trade supplied by G. P. Pütnam & Co., New York; A. Hart, Philadelphia; H. W. Derby, Cincinnati; Mesers. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston; F. Taylor, Washington.

J. SMITH HOMANS, No. 70 Wall st. june 1-co3t

SCHOOL BOOKS, in great variety, for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Pennaylvanis avenue, near Ninth street.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of i.w., I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, com-nencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the isposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd sumbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermen-toned townships, to wif:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian Townships one, and two, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range three

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of ra

ar. Townships three, four, five, six, and seees, of range five. South of the base line and west of the principal meridian Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range one. Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range two. Townships one, two, and three, of range three.

Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian Township three and four, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, com-mencing on Monday, the twelfth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the under-North of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range four. At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

mentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian in the Southern surveying district.

Township twenty-one, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of Soptember next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctase meridian. Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, ninet

twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range xteen. Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen,

venteen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, com

mencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the unrmentioned townships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range

ourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fteen. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range

Townships one, fire, six, and seren, of range seventeen.
Township seren of range eighteen. North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pear

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range five.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six. Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range seven.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes will be excluded from sale.

The lands will be sold subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats:

Each sale will be kept quen for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President : John Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States

road grant.

Under the act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections of the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by preemption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said hinds to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant, only, however, can be located by each lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each

pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office. may 26-w13w

MARBLE FOR EXTENSION UNITED STATES TO OWNERS OF MARBLE QUARRIES.

CAPITOL EXTENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 4, 1853.

IN order to collect information in regard to American ornamental marbles, suitable for the interior decoration of the extension of the United States Capitol at Washington, all persons owning veins or quarries of marble within the United States, which are worked or capable of being worked, are invited to send specimens to this office.

The specimens should be in blocks of cubical form six inches square on each face.

states, which are worked or capable of being worked, are invited to send specimens should be in blocks of cubical form six inches square on each face.

The specimens should be in blocks of cubical form six inches square on each face.

The following information should accompany each specimen: exact locality, State, county, and town, nearest post office, name of owner, price per cubic foot at the quarry, cost of delivery at the nearest steamboat or railway stopping place, size of blocks that can be obtained, with some general description of the quarry, noting the direction, thickness, and dip of the beds or veins into which the rock is divided. The specimens should not vary much from the dimensions above given; they should be boxed up, and a copy of the paper giving the information required should be enclosed in the box and another sent by mail. The box to be distinctly marked with the name of the sender, as well as directed to this office.

The specimens should be sent by the ordinary channels of commercial transportation, and reasonable freight will be paid upon their delivery at this office.

Editors of country papers generally which circulate where marble is known or suspected to exist may confer benefits upon their districts by giving this advertisement an editorial notice.

notice.

Papers receiving a copy of this advertisement from this office are requested to insert it in the weekly for three months, and send a copy of their paper, with their bills, to this office.

M. C. MEIGS, Captain of Engineers in charge of Extension U. S. Capitol.

may 18-law3mwp

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON. TO CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the Government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre-couption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and the confirmation by Congress of, grants and claims to lands; claims for property lost in ortak an for the sarvice of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; claims for Revolutionary, pavy, widows', and half-pay per sions; claims for Revolutionary services, whether for commitation, half-pay, or bounty lands, as well those against the State of Virginia as the United States; all claims growing o' at of contracts with the Government, for damages systames' in conseracts with the Government, for damages sestained in consequence of the action or conduct of the Government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the Public Offices which may require the aid of averagent or attorney. As charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and

the extent of the service.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of 'tiose who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.